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ABSTRACT

Alcohol consumption among college students has been an issue of concern for several years and peer pressure has been identified as the most consistent and best predictor of the consumption of alcohol among college students. Peer pressure is often prevalent in the Greek organizations, which frequently are associated with campus drinking. Drinking, in turn, often has been associated with unprotected sexual activities. This study examined the differences between members of Greek organizations and non-members for frequency of alcohol consumption, sexual intercourse, contraceptive use during sex, and alcohol consumption prior to having sex. It was hypothesized that members of Greek organizations would report consuming alcohol more often, having sexual intercourse more often, using contraceptives less often, and consuming alcohol prior to sex more often than would non-Greek students. College seniors (N=165) responded anonymously to a questionnaire that assessed student membership in organizations and student participation in the behaviors of interest for each semester at college, and that contained specific questions about the student's first and most recent experience of sexual intercourse. Four 2x2x8 repeated measures analyses of variance indicated support for two of the proposed hypotheses: Greek members reported drinking alcohol more frequently and preceding sex with alcohol more frequently than did non-Greek respondents. Post-hoc chi square analyses indicated that planning sex had the most predictive value for contraceptive use. (Author/NB)

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Alcohol, Sex, and Contraceptive Use among College Seniors

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Abstract

The differences between members of Greek organizations and non-members was assessed for frequency of alcohol consumption, sexual intercourse, contraceptive use during sex, and alcohol consumption prior to having sex. It was hypothesized that members of Greek organizations would report consuming alcohol more often, having sexual intercourse more often, using contraceptives less often, and consuming alcohol prior to sex more often than non-Greeks. College seniors (N=165) responded anonymously to a questionnaire sent through campus mail. The questionnaire asked for the students' membership in organizations, the assessment of their participating in the behaviors of interest for each semester at college, and specific questions about their first and last sexual intercourse. Four 2 X 2 X 8 repeated measures ANOVAs indicated support for two of the proposed hypotheses. Greek members reported drinking alcohol more frequently and preceding sex with alcohol more frequently than did non-Greeks. Post-hoc chi square analyses indicated that planning sex had the most predictive value for contraceptive use. The implications of such results and recommendations for further research are discussed.

Alcohol, sex, and contraceptive use among college seniors

Alcohol consumption among college students has been an issue of concern for several years. In recent years especially, there has been a growth of interest in this subject, partly due to a rise in alcohol related problems on college campuses. Because of this concern regarding alcohol consumption in young people, state laws have been modified to permit only those 21 years of age and older to consume or purchase alcoholic beverages. Nevertheless, alcohol consumption continues to occur, especially on college campuses. While the issue of alcohol consumption in and of itself is cause for concern, especially if the substance is abused, the effect that alcohol consumption has on sexual behavior is of primary interest in this study.

The use of alcohol has long been associated with disinhibition and risky sexual behavior and the combination of sex and drinking are commonplace and interrelated for a number of reasons (Bagnall, Plant, & Warwick, in press). There have been several studies which assess this relationship between alcohol consumption and sexual experiences (Bagnall, Plant, & Warwick, in press; Flanigan & Hitch, 1986; Robertson & Plant, 1988). Robertson and Plant (1988) conducted a study in Scotland in which they surveyed young adults and found that contraception, particularly condom use, was less likely to occur when sexual intercourse was preceded by alcohol consumption. It has been concluded that the consumption of alcohol has clear relevance to unprotected sexual activities. Thus, it is believed that avoidance of intoxication might reduce the incidence of unprotected sex. Bagnall, et al. (in press) surveyed young adults and found that respondents who reported a high frequency of combining alcohol consumption and sexual intercourse were seven times less likely than others to report always using condoms. Sixty-three percent of the women reported that they had combined alcohol with sex more than ten times in the last

twelve months and of these only 3 percent always used condoms. These results support the use and misuse of alcohol associated with risky sex. Obviously sexual activity is on the rise, but use of effective contraception is not.

An individual's first sexual experience is also an issue of concern in that it can often set a trend or precedent for his or her sexual behavior in the future. Robertson and Plant (1988) found that those who consumed alcohol immediately prior to their first sexual experience were less likely than others to have used condoms, or other forms of contraception. They also found that for males and females the age of first sexual intercourse was positively associated with the age of first alcohol use, but early sex was not significantly associated with previous week's alcohol consumption (though females who drank before their first sexual experience reported higher levels of alcohol consumption during the previous week than females who had not). Their results showed that 58% of males and 48% of females had consumed alcohol immediately before their first sexual intercourse. There was a striking difference found in the use of contraception between those who did consume alcohol and those who did not prior to their first sexual intercourse. Only 13% of the males and 24% of the females who drank prior to their first sexual experience used contraception, but 57% of the males and 68% of the females who did not drink prior to the event used contraception. This reiterates the link between alcohol consumption and unprotected sex. Unfortunately, these statistics continue to be found not only in first sexual experiences, but in subsequent experiences as well.

Flanigan and Hitch (1986) surveyed young women about their first sexual intercourse and whether or not alcohol was consumed prior to the event, if contraception was used, and if the event was planned. They found that for those who said their first sexual experience was unplanned, the majority, 54%, consumed alcohol

prior to the event, whereas, for those who said their first sexual experience was planned, 70% had not consumed alcohol prior to the event. Their results showed that of those who did consume alcohol prior to their first sexual experience, those who did not plan to have sex actually drank more in comparison to those who had planned the event. Flanigan and Hitch (1986) also found that of those who used contraception during their first sexual experience, the majority, 59%, said the event was planned, but of those who did not use contraception during their first sexual experience, 72% said sexual intercourse was unplanned. Of those who used contraception at their first sexual intercourse, 66% had not consumed alcohol prior to the event, and of those who did not use contraception the majority, 51%, had consumed alcohol prior to having sex. Their concluding results showed that 44% of those who did not use contraception at their first sexual experience drank alcohol in large amounts, drank mostly with friends, and had unplanned sex. These findings suggest that unplanned sex is the most cited reason for not using contraceptives. One answer to why sex may be unexpected may stem from the results of the misuse of alcohol. Thus, the combination of alcohol with unplanned sex leaves a higher than average risk of unprotected sexual intercourse and the problems that accompany such activity.

As a result of increasing concern for college students regarding the use of alcohol, one group in particular on the college campus has come to the forefront, the Greek organizations. The fraternities have been given a bad name and are associated with antisocial activities, due to their often being the center of campus drinking (Goodwin, 1989). Peer pressure, which is often prevalent in the Greek organizations, appears to be a big factor associated with alcohol use on college campuses (Saltz & Elandt, 1986; Sherry & Stolberg, 1987) Sherry and Stolberg (1987) found peer pressure to be the most consistent and best predictor of the

frequency and consumption of alcohol in college students. Drinking is influenced by peers, through modeling their drinking behavior. Campus drinking is related to a need for approval in social situations. Alcohol consumption is an especially important part of fraternity life, since it serves a functional role in the socialization process (Faulkner, 1989). Faulkner (1989) found that students most likely to drink are male, sexually active, single, attend large state universities, and reside in fraternity houses or off-campus.

The student's living situation plays a large role in their drinking habits (Goodwin, 1989). Students living in groups and off-campus (in apartments and fraternity or sorority houses) are the heaviest alcohol consumers (Saltz & Elandt, 1986; Goodwin, 1989). The cumulative effect of the fraternity or sorority house environment plays a major role in an individuai's drinking behavior. The more perceived drinking there is, the more a member tends to drink. "The impact of social beliefs is substantial, including the perceptions of how much one's friends drink (Goodwin, 1989, p.452)." This does not apply to all Greek members, however. There is naturally a wide range of individual differences among fraternity and sorority members. But as a group, the Greek organizations have been singled out as centers for alcohol consumption, and likewise, for the sexual activities that accompany drinking.

This study was designed to assess the significance of the problem of alcohol consumption and its subsequent unprotected sexual activity as it occurs among college students. Changes in alcohol consumption and sexual behavior in individuals over the course of their four years at college was examined. The changes within individuals who joined a Greek organization during this time and those who did not was studied to see if there was a significant difference between the groups. The relationship between alcohol consumption, sex, and contraceptive use was of primary

interest. The degree to which alcohol was involved in a student's first sexual experience, his or her most recent sexual experience, and over the course of his or her four years at college was of concern. It was predicted that if alcohol was involved, then sex was more likely to be unplanned, and contraception was less likely to be used.

There were four main questions expected to be answered from this study: 1) Is there a significant difference in the alcohol consumption of Greeks and non-Greeks and in the subsequent activities that may follow its consumption? 2) How frequently is sexual intercourse preceded by alcohol consumption? 3) How often do those who participate in sex use contraception? 4) Does the use of alcohol prior to sex influence the likelihood that contraception would be used?

Due to the recent literature about Greek organizations and their alcohol consumption patterns on college campuses, there were four primary hypotheses proposed: 1.) Greek members drink alcohol more often than non-members. 2.) Greeks have sex more often than non-Greeks. 3.) Greeks use contraceptives less often than non-Greeks. 4.) Greek members have sex preceded by alcohol consumption more often than non-Greeks.

Method

Subjects

Five-hundred seniors at Wake Forest University were randomly selected by the University Computer Center. Of the 500 students selected, 420 received a set of survey materials (a cover letter including instructions and a questionnaire, and an addressed return envelope) in their campus mailboxes. Eighty of those randomly selected did not receive the questionnaire because a campus mailing address was not listed for them. One-hundred and sixty-five students, 69 males and 96 females, (Mean age=21.2 years) chose to participate in the study and they mailed their responses

back to the faculty supervisor through campus mail within two weeks of receiving the materials.

Materials

A six-page questionnaire was completed by the participants. The questionnaire elicited background information from the subjects, including information about their club memberships and about their past and present alcohol consumption, sexual behavior, and contraceptive use. Most of the questions came from the Sexual Information Questionnaire (Kyes, 1990). The remaining questions were generated from a study regarding the relationship between alcohol consumption, sexual intercourse, the planning of having sex, and contraception use (Bagnall, Plant, & Warwick, in press). The questions in regard to the subjects' alcohol consumption, sexual behavior, and contraceptive use were rated on a scale from one (never) to seven or eight (every day) for each semester at college. The questionnaire's reliability for the new items was assessed by having students (N=18) in a Human Sexuality class complete it twice during a six week period. The reliability coefficients ranged from r=.7348 to r=1.00 ($p<.05$).

See Appendix for Survey Materials

Procedure

Four-hundred and twenty randomly-selected Wake Forest seniors (fourth and fifth year students) were sent a set of survey materials through campus mail. The subjects were given a cover letter which explained to them the reason for this research and that their responses are anonymous. Subjects were instructed to complete the survey by answering all the questions that pertained to them as honestly as possible. The

subjects were told not to put any identifying information on the questionnaire to ensure that their answers were anonymous. They were then to place the completed questionnaire in an enclosed addressed envelope and return it to the faculty supervisor through campus mail. They were asked to complete the questionnaires and return them, if they chose to participate, within two weeks.

Results

Of the 420 questionnaires distributed, 165 responses were received (39 %). Sixty-nine males and 96 females completed the questionnaires. Ninety-four respondents were members of a Greek organization and 71 were not. Of the 165 completed questionnaires, 120 students indicated they had previously had sexual intercourse while the remaining 45 students were still virgins.

Several 2 (sex of subject) by 2 (Greek versus non-Greek) by 8 (semester in school) repeated measures ANOVAs were conducted on four dependent measures: alcohol consumption, sexual activity, contraceptive use, and alcohol consumption prior to having sexual intercourse. A separate ANOVA was run for each dependent measure, with the latter three for non-virgins only. The within subjects factor, semester, was the students' ratings of the dependent variable for each of their first eight semesters at college. The other two independent variables were Greek membership and gender. Greek membership was determined by whether or not the subject was initiated into a fraternity, sorority, or society, and if he or she was an active member of the organization for at least one year.

Alcohol Consumption

For the measure of frequency of alcohol consumption, a between subjects main effect was found for Greek membership, $F(1,147)=29.33$, $p<.001$, and for gender, $F(1,147)=8.70$, $p=.003$. Collapsing across semesters, the Greek members drank

significantly more ($\bar{X}$=38.76) than the non-Greek ($\bar{X}$=28.40). Men drank significantly more ($\bar{X}$=37.68) than the women ($\bar{X}$=31.91). A significant within subjects interaction was also found for Greek membership with semester in college. Contrasting each semester with its subsequent semester, it was found that for those in Greek organizations, a significant increase occurred between the first and second semesters at college. For non-Greek members there was a significant difference found between each semester up to the fall semester of the junior year, then drinking frequency appeared to stabilize. (See Table 1)

Insert Table 1 about here

A 2 X 8 ANOVA was done on alcohol consumption across semesters for where Greek members live, in Greek housing on campus or not in Greek housing. A significant between subjects effect was found for this independent variable, $F(1,68)=23.43$, $p<.001$. Those who live in Greek housing ($\bar{X}$=5.37, across semesters) reported a higher drinking frequency than those who do not live in Greek housing ($\bar{X}$=3.79). (See Table 2)

Insert Table 2 about here

Several independent samples t-tests were also run. A significant difference was found between the estimated percentage of friends who drink for Greek members versus non-Greek members, $t(163)=4.56$, $p<.001$. Non-Greek members reported that approximately 72% of their friends drink alcohol, in comparison to Greek members who reported that 86% of their friends drink. T-tests were also run on the three most

reported situations in which alcohol was consumed ("at a party," "with a few friends," "with a meal"). Two of the three situations showed significant differences between the groups. Greek members ranked "at a party" significantly higher than non-Greeks as a situation in which they might consume alcohol. On the other hand, non-Greek members ranked "with a few friends" significantly higher than Greek members as a situation in which they were most likely to drink. There was no significant difference found for the situation "with a meal". (See Table 3)

Insert Table 3 about here

Frequency of sexual intercourse and contraceptive use

For frequency of sexual intercourse, a significant within subjects main effect was found for semester in college, $F(7,812)=7.56$, $p<.001$. A comparison of each semester with its subsequent semester showed a significant difference up to the fall semester of the junior year. Similarly, for the dependent measure of contraceptive use, a significant within subjects effect was found, $F(7,812)=7.17$, $p<.007$. The follow-up test showed that the significant differences existed between each semester up to the spring semester of the sophomore year. (See Table 4)

Insert Table 4 about here

Alcohol consumption prior to intercourse

For the measure of alcohol consumption prior to sexual intercourse, a significant between subjects effect was found for gender, $F(7,812)=7.414$, $p=.007$, and for Greek membership, $F(7,812)=5.623$, $p=.019$. Means collapsed across semesters were

significantly higher for Greeks ($\bar{X}$=14.34) than for non-Greeks ($\bar{X}$=10.48) and for males ($\bar{X}$=15.18) than for females ($\bar{X}$=10.89).

Sexual partners

A 2 (sex of subject) X 2 (Greek versus non-Greek) ANOVA was conducted on number of sexual partners. A significant main effect of gender was found, $F(1,119)=9.13$, $p=.003$, and a borderline main effect of Greek membership resulted, $F(1,119)=3.524$, $p=.06$. Men ($\bar{X}$=6.07) reported having significantly more sexual partners than women ($\bar{X}$=3.2). Greek members ($\bar{X}$=5.23) had more partners than non-Greek members ($\bar{X}$=3.43).

Chi Square Analyses

First Sexual Intercourse

The variables planning of sexual intercourse, alcohol consumption prior to the sexual event, contraceptive use, and method of contraception were examined for first sexual experience in several chi squares; five were found to be significant. Planning of the sexual event and alcohol consumption prior to having sex were related, $\chi^2=129.68$, $p<.001$. Planning of sex and contraceptive use was also significant for first sexual experience, $\chi^2=22.564$, $p<.001$. Controlling for those who did or did not drink alcohol prior to having sex, for the individuals who reported not drinking prior to their first intercourse, contraceptive use was significantly related to whether the sex was planned, $\chi^2=16.804$, $p<.001$. For those who used a contraceptive during their first sexual experience, the chi square was borderline significant for condom use and alcohol consumption prior to having sex. For the contraceptive method used at first sexual intercourse (nothing, withdrawal, pill only, or condom) with the planning of the event, a significant chi square was found. For those who had not planned sex, 55%

used no contraception at all, but for those who planned to have sex, 73% reported using a condom. (See Table 5)

Insert Table 5 about here

Last Sexual Experience

The same four variables that were used in the chi squares for first sex, with the addition of the variable Greek membership, were assessed for last sexual experience. Planning of sex and alcohol consumption prior to the event were related, χ^2=4.74, p=.03. Planning of sex and contraceptive use were also significant, χ^2=10.02, p=.002. For the two variables of contraceptive use and alcohol consumption prior to having sex, the chi square was significant for last sexual experience, χ^2=7.402, p=.007. Controlling for those who did or did not drink prior to having sex, for those who did not drink alcohol prior to their last sexual experience, planning sexual intercourse and contraceptive use were significantly related, χ^2=4.219, p=.04. A significant chi square resulted for contraceptive type used at last sex and the planning of the sexual event, χ^2=12.79, p=.005. For those who planned their last sex 100% used a contraceptive. The chi square for drinking prior to last sex and the contraceptive type used was significant, χ^2=13.16, p=.004. For those who did consume alcohol prior to their last sexual experience, 26% used no contraceptive at all. Greek membership and contraceptive type used at last sex was also significant, χ^2=9.39, p=.02. (See Table 6)

Insert Table 6 about here

Current contraceptive use

Chi squares were also done to test for the significance of current contraceptive method being used. For the variables of gender and condom use, the chi square was significant. Similarly, for current contraceptive method used and gender, the chi square was significant, $\chi^2=8.80$, $p=.01$. The majority of males reported using the condom, whereas the majority of females reported using the pill only. (See Table 7)

Insert Table 7 about here

Discussion

The present study assessed the alcohol consumption, sexual practices, and the relationship of the two, for college seniors. The differences between members of Greek organizations and non-members was of major concern for these variables. There were four primary hypotheses proposed at the onset of the study which related to these concerns, two of which were supported.

The first hypothesis proposed, that Greeks drink more often than non-Greeks, was supported. The members of Greek organizations drank significantly more alcohol over their four years in college. Interestingly, the Greeks reported significantly higher alcohol consumption than the non-Greeks from their very first semester at college. Since freshmen at Wake Forest University cannot join Greek organizations until their second semester, these findings suggest that those who already tend to drink more

may be more likely to join, or be attracted to, a Greek organization. The largest increase in alcohol consumption appeared between the Greek members' first and second semesters of their freshman year. This was the time when most members were joining the organizations. Therefore, Greek membership, and especially pledging, may further increase one's alcohol consumption.

Another reason for Greek members reporting a higher percentage of alcohol consumption than non-Greeks may be due to the fact that they have more friends who drink, thus, making drinking more acceptable. Similarly, those members, both men and women, who live with their friends in Greek housing also reported drinking more than their fellow Greeks who did not live there. There may be more peer pressure to drink and being part of a social group makes alcohol more prevalent and accessible. Since Greek members tend to socialize at parties, it was expected that they would report drinking at a party as the most likely situation in which they consumed alcohol. Thus, these results supported past studies (Sherry & Stolberg, 1987; Goodwin, 1989) concerning the importance of peers and where the Greek members live on their alcohol consumption practices.

Because the second and third hypotheses were not supported, this meant that Greeks were not likely to have sex more often nor engage in unprotected sexual intercourse more often than non-Greeks.

The fourth hypothesis, which proposed that Greeks have sex preceded by alcohol consumption more often than non-Greeks, was supported. Because Greek members and males reported significantly higher means, this suggests that those in Greek organizations, and especially those in fraternities, tended to consume alcohol prior to having sex more frequently than did those individuals not in Greek groups. Similarly, males in general consumed alcohol prior to having sex more frequently than

did females. Interestingly, while significant between subjects main effects were found, the means were not very high. This implies that men and Greek members do not drink alcohol prior to having sex very often, even after they reach legal drinking age.

A link between alcohol use and not using contraceptives was supported for last sexual experience. Even though most of the students were using contraceptives at the time of their last sex, of those who did not use a contraceptive, the majority had consumed alcohol prior to having sex. While alcohol was not strongly related to having sex, if alcohol was consumed, and sex did occur, then those individuals were less likely to use contraception. This was evidence that the consumption of alcohol may be linked to unprotected sex.

Several post-hoc analyses led to the conclusion that planning sexual intercourse had the most predictive value for contraceptive use. This supported earlier findings (Flanigan & Hitch, 1986), which found unplanned sex to be the most influential factor for not using contraceptives. Overall, the planning of sex reliably predicted whether or not contraception was used. If sex was not planned, alcohol was more likely to have been consumed and even if alcohol was not consumed, a contraceptive was less likely to be used.

College students appeared to change over their four years at college in regard to their alcohol consumption, sexual behavior, and contraceptive use. For all dependent measures, there was an increase reported over the eight semesters. Alcohol consumption increased significantly during their third and fourth years at college; this was expected since students were turning 21, the legal age to drink alcohol, around this time. The number of sexual experiences, as well as the use of contraceptives during sex, increased significantly over the semesters. It appears that as the students became older they also were maturing, as evidenced by their deciding to engage in

sexual activities more frequently and to use contraceptives during sex. This increase in contraceptive use may be due to the students' becoming more responsible, their living away from home, their not being as embarrassed to purchase contraceptives, or their having the convenience of the University Health Center on campus. During the individuals' first sexual experience the majority were still living at home, where there may not have been as many options available to them as if they had been in college. Whatever the reason for this increase in use of contraceptives, this finding is an encouraging one to report.

Of those who used contraceptives, condoms appeared to be used frequently among college students, especially during first sexual experience, more so than last. A possible explanation for their being used more during first sex may be that by the time of last sexual experience individuals may be having sex more frequently and, therefore, using another form of contraception (e.g. the pill). They may also be in a steady relationship by this time and may feel they do not need to use condoms as a protection against disease. To no surprise, males reported almost twice as often as females that their current method of contraception used was condoms, and expectedly, females reported that their current method of use was the pill.

There were several possible problems associated with this research. The problem of retrospective memory was associated with asking college seniors to report their behaviors when they were freshmen at college, four years earlier. It was possible that they could not recall their previous behaviors and would simply report them as equivalent to their current behaviors. However, some within subjects main effects were also significant, which meant that they reported different scores over their years at college.

Non-representative sampling may have been another problem with this research.

While the questionnaires were sent to a random sample of college seniors, it was not certain if the responses received were representative of college seniors. Perhaps, there was something unique about the students who returned the questionnaires (e.g. practiced sex more, or less often, than average, more conscientious individual, etc.) Another possible problem with the responses were their truthfulness. There is no way to show empirically that the respondents were completely honest.

One area of concern from these results should be the first sexual experience, with emphasis placed on the planning of the event. As a result of these findings it appears that sex education should begin early. This would make individuals more aware of the importance of the decision to have sex and the need for contraception when they do decide.

The results of this study may also be beneficial for colleges and universities throughout the country. It was apparent that underage drinking occurs among members of the Greek organizations on campuses, more so than non-members. There may also be other negative consequences associated with this increase in alcohol consumption among Greek members (e.g. violence, rowdiness, accidents, destruction, and possible death). Further consequences of increased alcohol consumption among members of Greek organizations should be a topic of future research. Also, because alcohol consumption may lead to increased sexual activity among Greek members, this may subsequently be related to unprotected sexual practices. Due to this indirect link, Greek members may be at an increased risk for unwanted pregnancy, and possibly sexually transmitted diseases or AIDS, if a condom was not used. Further studies should be done at larger state schools, to see if these results are supported. If so, then Greek members need to be educated about these potential dangerous effects associated with their organization.

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Table 1: Mean alcohol consumption in Greek members versus non-members across semesters at college.

		Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior		
Semester		Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	
Greek	Mean	4.67	4.86	5.04	5.09	5.06	5.01	5.0	5.06	N=86
	SD	1.91	1.74	1.38	1.36	1.46	1.41	1.50	1.46	
Non-Greek	Mean	3.13	3.31	3.25	3.37	3.70	3.81	3.88	3.82	N=67
	SD	2.07	2.05	1.93	1.95	1.97	1.86	1.78	1.76	

$F(7,1029)=3.01$, $p=.004$

Greek members reported drinking more frequently than did non-Greeks.

Table 2: Alcohol consumption for members living in Greek housing and for members not living in Greek housing.

Semester		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
In Greek housing	MEAN	5.16	5.30	5.46	5.40	5.36	5.42	5.40	5.48	N=50
Not Greek housing	MEAN	3.25	3.40	3.70	3.90	4.10	4.00	3.95	4.00	N=20

$F(1,68)=23.43$, $p<.001$

Greek members who live in Greek housing reported drinking more frequently than Greek members who do not.

Table 3: Mean rankings for situations in which alcohol is consumed.

Situation			
"At a party"	Mean	SD	N
Greeks	1.442	.76	86
Non-Greeks	1.93	.94	59

$t(143)=3.45$, $p=.001$

Situation			
"With a few friends"			
Greeks	1.95	.623	88
Non-Greeks	1.71	.701	65

$t(151)=2.3$, $p=.023$

Table 4: Frequency of sex reported across semesters at college by seniors.

Semester	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mean	2.26	2.44	2.45	2.88	3.02	3.29	3.21	3.37
SD	1.69	1.79	1.79	1.91	2.07	2.17	2.19	2.19

F(7,812)=7.56, p<.001

N=120

Scale=1 to 8

Contraceptive use reported across semesters at college by seniors

Semester	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mean	2.24	2.33	2.6	2.97	3.12	3.14	3.23	3.43
SD	2.15	2.21	2.5	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.2	2.19

F(7,812)=7.17, p<.007

N=120

Scale=1 to 5

* Means may be artificially low due to recording missing cases as 0.

Table 5: Chi Squares for first sexual experience.

FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

	Alcohol Use		
	No	Yes	
Sex Not Planned	40	36 (47%)	X^2=129.68, p<.001
Sex Planned	35	9 (20%)	

	Contraception Use		
	No	Yes	
Sex Not Planned	42	34 (45%)	X^2=22.564, p<.001
Sex Planned	4	39 (91%)	

Did Not Consume Alcohol

	Contraception Use		
	No	Yes	
Sex Not Planned	24	16 (40%)	X^2=16.804, p<.001
Sex Planned	4	31 (89%)	

		Contraceptive Method		
Alcohol Use		Other	Condom	
	No	10	37 (79%)	X^2=5.79, p=.055
	Yes	3	25 (89%)	

Contraceptive Method	Sex Not Planned	Sex Planned	
Nothing	42	4	X^2=26.20, p=.000
Withdrawal	0	1	
Pill only	5	7	
Condom	29	32	

Table 6: Chi squares for last sexual intercourse.

	Alcohol Use		
	No	Yes	
Sex Not Planned	47	27 (36%)	X^2=4.74, p=.03
Sex Planned	37	7 (16%)	

	Contraception Use		
	No	Yes	
Sex Not Planned	17	57 (77%)	X^2=10.02, p=.002
Sex Planned	0	44 (100%)	

	Alcohol Use		
Contraception Use	No	Yes	
No	7	10 (59%)	X^2=7.402, p=.007
Yes	79	24 (23%)	

	Did Not Consume Alcohol		
	Contraception Use		
	No	Yes	
Sex Not Planned	7	40 (85%)	X^2=4.219, p=.04
Sex Planned	0	37 (100%)	

Contraceptive Method			
Alcohol Use	Other	Condom	
No	43	36 (42%)	X^2=5.67, p=.06
Yes	7	18 (72%)	

Contraceptive Method	Sex Not Planned	Sex Planned	
Nothing	15	0	X^2=12.79, p=.005
Sponge/Diaphragm	1	0	
Pill only	31 (53%)	17 (40%)	
Condom	27 (46%)	26 (60%)*	

	Alcohol Consumed		
Contraceptive Method	No	Yes	
Nothing	6	9	X^2=13.16, p=.004
Sponge/Diaphragm	1	0	
Pill only	42 (53%)	7 (28%)	
Condom	36 (46%)	18 (72%)*	

* Percentages are of those who used some form of contraception.

Contraceptive Method	Non-Greek	Greek	
Nothing	34	26	χ^2=9.39, p=.02
Sponge/Diaphragm	1	0	
Pill only	16	33	
Condom	19	35	

**Numbers include virgins; this would account for the high number of "nothing" reported.

Table 7: Chi Squares for current use of contraception.

CURRENT USE

Gender	Contraceptive Method: Other	Condom
Males	14	25 (64%)
Females	30	15 (33%)

X^2=8.80, p=.01

Contraceptive Method	Gender: Males	Females
Nothing	30	50 **
Withdrawal	0	1
Pill only	14 (36%)	29 (64%)
Condom	25 (64%)	15 (33%)

**Numbers include virgins; this would account for the high number of "nothing' reported.